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THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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U.S. Hadassah To Ask $475,000 For Health Program

At the twenty-seventh annual convention of Hadassah in Pittsburgh from Oct. 26 to Nov. 2 nearly 1,300 delegates representing 650 chapters and groups will be requested to pledge approximately $475,000 to enable Hadassah to continue its thirty-year-old program of public health, child welfare, hospitalization and humanitarian work "for all the people of Palestine regardless of race or creed," according to Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, of New York, Palestine chairman of Hadassah.

"Democracy knows no frontiers and neither do germs," Mrs. Halprin said. "If there is death and disease in Jerusalem and Haifa, in Tiberias and Safed, the results of that suffering will make themselves felt sooner or later elsewhere throughout the world. No one can forget the epidemics which followed the World War. National boundaries can't keep such deadly scourges from spreading."

Mrs. Halprin reported that Hadassah's war-emergency program, begun immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, already provides training of doctors and nurses for war duty in the Rothschild - Hadassah - University Hospital and Medical School on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem. Medical conferences have been arranged for Allied and Jewish doctors stationed in the Holy Land, and hundreds of extra hospital beds have

(Continued on Page Eight)

Robbery Of French Jews Extended

There is every indication that "Aryanization" of Jewish works and enterprises in France will [illegible]. But the Jew[illegible] will not [illegible] to till more land than is sufficient for the sustenance of their families.

In the commercial field it is proposed to exclude Jews from the shipping industry as well as from trucking in cereals, cattle and horses, in addition to the professions already barred to them.

Jewish refugees (meaning those who came south during the great exodus and cannot cross the line of demarcation, by German order, as well as any exiles from Central and South Eastern Europe) still at Gannat, near Vichy, where the summary military court sits, were warned last week that they must leave within eight days and that in no event will they be allowed to settle in the following departments: Allier, Puy-de-Dome, Loire and Alpes-Maritimes, the last named comprising the Riviera.

The Vichy Journal Officiel prints the names of some twenty firms for which "provisional managers" have been appointed because they are owned by Jews wholly or in part. Most of them deal in real estate on the Riviera; their headquarters were in Paris before the war but were transferred either to Vichy or to Marseille.

Hungarian Jews Endure Horrible Conditions

Reports from Stanislawow and other places in Galicia, Southern Poland, now occupied by the Hungarians, tell belatedly of innumerable crimes committed against the Jewish population. Under the pretext that the Jews are friendly to Soviet Russia, the Hungarians arrested a large number of them. In Stanislawow alone some 160 Jews were arrested, of whom three are reported to have been shot. In a village near Delatyn, the Hungarians have established a camp where 200 Jews are kept in horrible conditions. The most bestial types of the Hungarian police act as supervisors.

In many other ways, too, the Hungarians ape the Nazis. A curfew has been imposed on Jews in Stanislawow, and several prominent Jews have been taken as hostages. Forced labour has been imposed, in some places even on Jewish women. In a little town, Nadworna, the Rabbi was manhandled and other Jews were made to suffer degradation. Often the Hungarians beat Jews in the streets.

The darkest chapter in the behaviour of the Hungarian Government towards the Jews is the deportation of Polish and Russian Jews to Galicia. The full story of these deportations has not yet been told, but the little of it that has become known reveals the brutal methods used. Jews who had lived for decades in Budapest and other Hungarian towns, were deported at very short notice and with almost none of their belongings. The Hungarians seem to have followed accurately the Nazi example of 1938, when thousands of Jews [illegible] on the Polish frontier, old men, women and children were herded together, often in goods trains, and hurried across without food or attention of any kind. The wagons were in most cases locked, and Jews at some of the stations were not allowed to give assistance. Most of the Jews were sent to Stanislawow and the neighbourhood.

As the Hungarian authorities had not prepared any new homes for the expelled Jews hundreds of families are roofless. Many have found homes with Galician Jews. But the poverty of the local Jews is so great that few of them have enough food for their own needs, so special local welfare committees have been formed. Although the number whom the Hungarians decided to expel is given as 12,000, the number actually given out is stated to be much larger. It appears that some Galician Jews who settled in Ruthenia years ago have also been forced to leave, regardless of the fact that when these Jews settled there Ruthenia formed part of Czechoslovakia. (Hungary occupied this area in 1939.) It is reported that 35,000 Jews are also to be expelled from Transylvania (the area recently taken from Rumania).

Jewry Loses Young Leader

RABBI WAS LABOR MEDIATOR

Dr. Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, noted labor mediator and president of the Synagogue Council of America, died of a heart attack in Cincinnati, Ohio, as he was to be installed as executive director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. His age was 45.

Dr. Israel was one of the most forceful speakers and writers of American Jewry, a tireless worker and a fearless advocate. He had resigned as rabbi of Har Sinai Congregation in Baltimore to take up his new post, but was stricken at a meeting of the union's executive board. He arose to speak on a motion, then slumped back.

Born in Cincinnati, Dr. Israel was arbitration chairman of the Men's Clothing Industry in Baltimore, chairman of the Social Justice Conference of American Rabbis and a member of the 1939 White House Conference on Children in Democracy.

He was rabbi of the Brith Sholom Congregation in Springfield, Ill., in 1919 and 1920, and of the Washington Avenue Temple in Evansville, Ind., from 1920 to 1923, when he went to Baltimore.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Amelia Israel, and two sons. A service was held in Cincinnati. Burial took place in Baltimore.

Dr. Israel received his A. B. in 1919 from the University of Cincinnati.

When he was elected, last July, executive secretary of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, it was announced that he would be the spokesman for liberal Judaism in America. In accepting the office he declared that [illegible] contained challenge to preserve and develop our historic Jewish spiritual tradition."

He was first vice-president of the Synagogue Council of America when elected president in September, 1940, succeeding in the post the Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue of New York.

Since 1938 Dr. Israel had been a member of the commission on social justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and he was its chairman, 1927-33. He was also a member of the executive committee of the World Jewish Congress, the national executive boards of the National Public Housing Conference and National Housing Commission and the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Since 1934 he had been president of the Baltimore Branch of the American Jewish Congress. A dozen other organizations of religious or civic purpose had received his aid as a committee member or official.

Nazis Evict Jews To Make Room For Others

Jews were being evicted from apartments in Berlin and other cities, reportedly to make room for "Aryan" families whose homes were destroyed by air raids.

Jews are forbidden to seek new apartments, but must report to Jewish community authorities who tell them where to go, it was reported.

Many Jews arrived from the Rhineland and they, together with a considerable number of Berlin Jews, will be transferred to Poland or elsewhere in Eastern Europe. The number mentioned in the transfer is 20,000.

Some Rhineland Jews were said to have received periods ranging from ten minutes to three hours to get their belongings together and leave for Berlin. They were permitted to take only what they could carry in one suitcase and up to 100 marks cash.

The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported from Berlin that epidemics of typhoid fever and other diseases were sweeping Poland, especially Warsaw.

The Governor-General was said to have appropriated 8,000,000 zloty to combat the epidemics. "Lack of discipline" on the part of the Jews was cited as the cause for the spreading of the disease, and many ambulances were sent to Warsaw to disinfect the ghetto.

Berlin Lists "Normal Needs" For Jews

Having heard that large numbers of Viennese and Prague Jews have been sent either to Poland and Russia or into barracks with only their "normal needs," Berlin Jews fear a similar lot is in store for them.

Here are what the authorities regard as the normal needs of an adult Jewish man: Two suits, two pair of working pants, two workers' blouses or jackets, two aprons, one pullover or training suit, one raincoat or rain jacket, one winter overcoat, two pairs of winter gloves or mittens, three shirts, two undershirts, three pairs of drawers, two pajamas or nightshirts, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two bedspreads, one pillowcase or inlet, one blanket or quilt, one set of mattresses or straw sack, three hand or bath towels, three dish towels, two dust and floor-cleaning cloths, two pairs of street shoes and one pair of house or gymnasium shoes.

The normal needs of an adult Jewish woman are listed as two dresses, two occupational dresses if a profession so requires, two aprons or professional smocks, one pullover or knitted jacket, one raincoat or rain costume, one winter coat or large shawl, one pair winter gloves, three undershirts or union suits, three drawers, two pajamas or nightgowns, two petticoats, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs and other articles from bedsheets to gymnasium shoes in the same quantity as the men.

Some 3,000 Jewish families living in flats and apartments received notices during the last ten days to prepare to leave them. Persons receiving such notices were forbidden to look about for [illegible] when the time comes to move.

All Jews receiving the evacuation notice must fill out an inventory of all their possessions from the pianos to collar buttons. They must fill out a list entitled "Normal Needs of Consumers," but must not include objects on this list on the general inventory. The Jews fear that when they move they will be deprived of every-

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Nazis Set Up Factories Within Polish Ghettoes

Will Outfit German Army

About 400,000 Jews in Poland are to be drawn into work for German industries, mainly clothing and outfitting for the German Army. According to the Nazi press in Poland, the registration of all Jewish artisans has been completed, and soon large numbers of Jewish tailors, bootmakers, and others will be put to work. Factories for the Jews are being erected hastily within the walls of the ghettoes in Warsaw, Lodz, and Lublin.

Registration has also taken place of Jewish women tailors and dressmakers, who will be put to work in Nazi-supervised factories. Some of the products of these factories will be for export to South America in order to get much-needed foreign currency.

"Yellow passports" have now been introduced for Jews in Nazi Poland, according to Berne reports. It adds that Poles are being given grey passports and the Ukrainians blue passports.

Mortality among the Jews in Warsaw is now 15 times higher than in pre-war years, according to data published by the American Committee of the Oar (Jewish Health Society). The figures show that during April there were 2,433 Jewish deaths registered in Warsaw. In May the number reached 4,881, and in June 6,000. In pre-war days the mortality among the Jewish population did not exceed from 350 to 420 cases a month; and the Jewish population of the city has grown only by about 10 to 15 per cent.

OSE figures of the appalling increase of mortality among Jews in the ghetto are confirmed by statements in the Nazi-controlled Nowy Kurjer Warszawski that deaths during July outnumbered births by 3,800. The excess of deaths over births among non-Jews for the same period was only 264.

Polish Jewish Bund Plays Thrilling Part In Underground Struggle Of Country Against Nazi Tyranny

The Polish Jewish Bund, the famous Jewish Socialist organization, which has a record of activity dating from the days of Tsarist rule, is playing a splendid part in the underground struggle of the oppressed Polish nation for freedom from the Nazi tyranny, according to an account in the Jewish Forum, of Sydney, Australia.

Illegal publications of the Bund show that with the German occupation, the organization ostensibly gave up its activities, but actually commenced intense preparations for illegal work. For a short time it tried to concentrate round the soup kitchens opened for the poor Jewish population in many areas of Warsaw. But very soon both it and the P.P.S. (Polish Socialist Party) found that this facilitated the task of Gestapo agents, and so an intricate subter-

ranean organization was created among the Jewish masses.

A central committee was formed with many sub-committees in the various trades and professions. Liaison officers form the link with the rank and file. Through this mechanism, the morale of the population is strengthened and at the same time is politically activated against the Nazi occupation. A corresponding body also exists among the youth.

The central body in Warsaw has branches in the provinces. One of the members describes how contact has been organised. "Travelling from one city to another often spells the danger of death. Yet we found men, and what is more important, women who took on this work. At the present moment communication is established between about 30 cities, and every month the necessary money is transmitted to them for illegal activity. In all these cities committees are functioning which maintain contact with the people, distribute financial support, and impart information about the activities of the central body. The enthusiastic reception our secret emissaries receive is indescribable."

"I cannot describe to you," says another report, "with what bravery our women are acting. Time has transformed them into real heroines. Our men, too, are doing their part admirably. It is impossible to valuate the deeds of such men as—unfortunately they have to be replaced from time to time by others for fear of falling into the hands of the vigilant Gestapo."

People who succeeded in fleeing to neighbouring countries, actually [illegible] duty. Here is one letter from a Bund official reporting progress: "Above all, I am fascinated with your son Benio (otherwise the Bund). You cannot conceive what a wonderful youth he is! He is so versatile and well developed. He shows a dauntless spirit and firmness of purpose. I can tell you that

(Continued on Page Eight)

HISTADRUT WANTS JEWISH ARMY

The formation of a Jewish army to fight as a unit with the Allies was urged in a resolution adopted by Histadrut, Zionist Labor Federation with 100,000 members, at its annual conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania, in New York.

"We call upon Great Britain to recognize the right of the Jews to fight under their own flag as a Jewish army side by side with the free armies of other peoples," the resolution said. Another resolution called for the establishment of Pales[illegible] after the [illegible]

Judge Samuel A. Leibowitz, of King's County Court, was re-elected president of the organization. He told the meeting that "the pioneers in Palestine have shown that once given the normal chance to chart their own lives, they can match the best that civilized man has thus far created."

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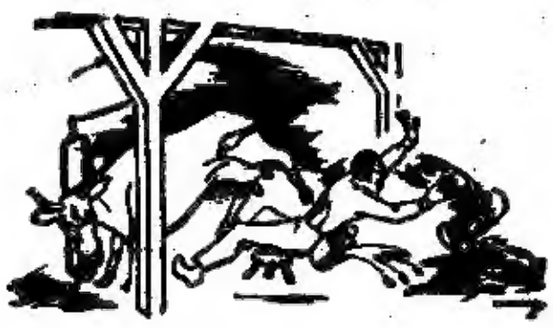

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. and Mrs. M. J. Miller, Northmount Avenue, are spending a week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Loeb and son, Julius, of Ottawa, were guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. I. Brodie, Hartland Avenue.

Mrs. Arthur Rubin, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has returned after visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Kahn, Maplewood Avenue.

Mrs. S. Smolkin, of Cornwall, Ontario, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ornstein, Durocher Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Pagnuelo Avenue, are in Toronto, visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lipson, and daughter, Gail.

Mrs. Max Baum, Durocher Avenue, who visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Robinson, in Detroit, has returned with her sister, Mrs. Robinson, and two daughters, Eileen and Gloria who will visit here for two months.

Mrs. E. Spieler, of New Brunswick, N.J., who visited Mr. and Mrs. I. Brodie, Hartland Avenue, is in Ottawa spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. M. Loeb.

Arthur Barsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Barsky, Durocher Avenue, who was in a serious accident in Three Rivers, is at home recuperating. He was a patient at St. Joseph Hospital, Three Rivers, for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Van Geun, Peel Street, have returned from a week's stay in New York.

Mrs. H. Kostman, of Vancouver, B.C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ein, Sherbrooke Street West.

Miss Kate Nurick, of Toronto, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fine, Victoria Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Levy, Victoria Avenue, spent a few days in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Barcovitch, of Park Place, have taken up residence on McGregor Avenue.

Mrs. I. Friedman, of New York, and Miss Dorothy Brovender, of Timmins, Ontario, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. N. Lande, Drummond Street.

Mrs. William Ein, of East Orange, N.J., arrived by plane and spent a few days visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Colson, Greene Avenue.

Miss Maxine Samuels, Chomedy Street, spent a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Lewis have taken up residence on St. Catherine Street West.

Mrs. F. Beck, Cote St. Antoine Road, has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Levine, of Queen Mary Road, have taken up residence on Cote des Neiges Road.

Herbert Friedman, Marlowe Avenue, has returned from a few day's visit in Ottawa.

Mrs. M. Robinson, Decarie Boulevard, has returned from Portland, Maine, where she visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. H. Robinson.

Mrs. Henry G. Finkelstein, Queen Mary Road, has returned from Quebec where she visited her brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lethovitz, and Samuel L. Lethovitz.

Miss Ida Brody has returned from Pictou, N.S., and is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rubin, Vendome Avenue.

Squadron Leader A. H. Lieff and Mrs. Lieff, formerly Miss Vera Brodie, of Montreal, have taken up residence in Victoria, B.C.

Dr. and Mrs. William Breslin and daughter, Rosalind, of Toronto, visited Mrs. Breslin's mother, Mrs. R. Marks, Coolbrook Avenue.

Mrs. I. Weissman and son, Paul, of Toronto, have returned home, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. Weissman, Vendome Avenue.

Mrs. B. Brodie, formerly of Montreal, who spent two months in the city visiting relatives and friends, has left for Long Beach, California, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Mort Browman, Hingston Avenue, has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wolfe, Vendome Avenue, are spending a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Paperman, Queen Mary Road, motored to Brooklyn, N.Y., where they will visit her father, L. Sverdlove, and to Mount Vernon, where they will visit her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sverdlove. They will also go to Boston and will be away for two weeks.

Mrs. Irving I. Selig, Brodeur Avenue, has left for Brighton, Mass., to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. George Goldberg.

Mrs. Arthur Pascal and family have taken up residence on Dornal Avenue.

Mrs. J. Rosenstein, Trans-Island Avenue, has returned from New York where she visited her sons, Hesse and Herbert, and from Boston where she was the guest of her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Lewis, of Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. M. W. Wolfe, Cote St. Luc Road, entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. Marie Wiener, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. M. Maron poured tea, assisted by Mrs. W. Wolfe. About twenty five guests were present.

Edward Daniels, Grovehill Place, entertained the following friends at a private screening and supper, in celebration of his bar-mitzvah: Norman Seltzer, Jerry Yates, Edgar Leibovitz, Bruce Newman, Wilbur Reich, Robert Schreier, Gerald Finnie, Herbert Sibilia, Morton Kennit, Joel Takefman, Eugene Gordon, Lester Adilman, Robert Livingstone, Irving Cohen, Richard Brownstein, Robert Bornstein, James Bornstein, Robert Bornstein, Robert Danziger, Stanley Gold, Julien Pearson, Harold Scherzer, Gerald Kazenel, Michael Spector, Raymond Levy and Gordon Fischel.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lazare, Park Avenue, were hosts at a family tea party to Mr. and Mrs. P. Segal, Mr. and Mrs. A. Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Segal, Mr. and Mrs. O. Segal, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vinokur, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Segal, Mr. and Mrs. J. Isserman, and Ben. Segal.

Mr. and Mrs. William Glisserman, Notre Dame Street West, were hosts at a buffet supper to honor her cousin, Miss Betty Skulsky, whose engagement to Harry Wax was announced. Mrs. S. Skulsky, the bride's mother, Miss Anne Skulsky, the bride's twin sister, and her brother, Moe Skulsky, of the R.C.A.F., were present from Ottawa.

Palestinians Volunteer In 20,000 Recruitment Drive

The increasingly important part that the sturdy industrial system in the Holy Land is playing within the British war effort emerges from a number of facts just revealed as a result of the recent conference of Middle East representatives of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, government trading concern.

The results of this meeting will be felt very soon in Palestine through greater utilization of the surplus available in adjacent territories as well as the disposal of excess local industrial products. The Palestine offices of the corporation purchase from local factories for export and also supply certain essential civilian requirements and assist the importation of raw materials.

Meanwhile, spurred by what is happening in Russia, young men of Palestine are responding enthusiastically to recruiting appeals. Arabs are joining the British Army in satisfactory numbers, while Jewish volunteers, many originating in Eastern and Central Europe, are being sworn in daily. The objective that Jewish institutions have set for recruitment is 20,000, serving in all branches of the British services by the end of the year. Even women are now actively agitating for the creation of a women's unit to serve the imperial war effort.

Widow Of Famous German Scientist Receives Award

Mrs. Paul Ehrlich, widow of the German scientist who discovered salvarsan, was presented with a $1,000 check at a dinner held recently in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the discovery, two months after her arrival in the United States as a refugee from Germany.

Dr. Hubert S. Howe, chairman of the committee on research in syphilis, in presenting the committee's $1,000 award to the scientist's widow, pointed to Dr. Ehrlich's invention of a synthetic specific for syphilis as the start in the modern drive against disease with chemical weapons, among which the sulfanilimide group of drugs has gained recent prominence.

"When the final history of medicine is written," he said, "the work of Paul Ehrlich will appear as the introduction of a new era in the conception and treatment of disease."

Mrs. Ehrlich, who was Hedwig Pinkus of Neustadt, Silesia, when she married the doctor in 1883, said that if her late husband were young and had to begin again he would have come to America.

Recalling a visit to this country with Dr. Ehrlich in 1904, when he received an honorary degree from the University of Chicago and gave a series of lectures in New York, Mrs. Ehrlich said: "Since that time we loved this country, and my husband considered it the best place in the world for medical research."

Mrs. Ehrlich left her German home in 1939 "because I did not agree with conditions there," and lived in Switzerland until last Summer, when the American Social Hygiene Association made arrangements for her entrance into the United States.

Authorities in the American public health field paid tribute at the dinner, held by the American social Hygiene Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, to the far-reaching effects of Dr. Ehrlich's research in the control of syphilis. Dr. Ehrlich died in Germany in 1915, a few years after his celebrated 606th experiment had produced salvarsan, which with modifications is still the basis of the modern treatment of the disease.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, declared at the dinner that "the discovery of salvarsan was the most brilliant of a series of dramatic events in the modern study of syphilis.

"Dr. Ehrlich's many contributions to the advancement of medicine," he added, "placed him with Pasteur, Lister and Koch among the immortals of medicine."

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. H. Singer and daughter, Vivian, have moved from St. Viateur Street West to 3520 McTavish Street.

Mrs. David Solomon, Cote des Neiges Road, was hostess at a linen shower and tea at the Lewis Tea Room, honoring her niece, Miss Claire Solomon, a bride-elect of December 28th. Covers were laid for sixty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Greenblatt, 1360 Bernard Avenue West, entertained at an evening party in aid of a unit of Mount Sinai Sanatorium, in celebration of their son, Earle's bar-mitzvah.

Mrs. J. Handman, Bloomfield Avenue, and Mrs. P. Taube, Paris Avenue, were hostesses at a tea presentation for Miss Shirley E. Sabbath, a bride-elect of October 26th, at the Lewis Tea Room. Others present were Mesdames M. Handman, I. Sabbath, L. Firestone, and M. Cohen.

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Mrs. B. Gershon Lavi, of Montreal, will be the speaker at a paid-up membership meeting of Hadassah at the Mount Royal Hotel on Monday, October 27th, at 2:45 p.m.

Judge Morris Rothenberg, of New York, a former president of the Zionist Organization of America, will be a guest speaker at the memorial meeting in tribute to Menahem M. Usmishkin and Louis D. Brandeis on Sunday, October 26th, at 3 p.m., in the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal.

An engagement party in honor of Miss Clara Sue Breitman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Breitman, was given at the home of the bride-elect, St. Joseph Boulevard West. Covers were laid for forty guests at tables decorated with asters, roses, and gladioli, and lighted by candles. A party was also given at which there were thirty guests.

Miss Dorothy Ross, 5827 Jeanne Mance Street, gave a tea at the Lewis Tea Room, in honor of her sister, Bernice Ross, who celebrated her sixteenth birthday. The table was decorated with gardenias and orchids. Those present were Mesdames M. Ross, J. Workman, M. Feldman, H. Kerchus, L. Feldman, J. Cohen, and Misses Diana Paskin, Reva Schwartz and Reva Grief.

Entertainments in honor of Miss Anne Fotofsky, prior to her marriage to Norman Leon, of Hamilton, on November 9th, were given by: Mrs. H. Starke, 14 St. Catherine Road, cup and saucer shower; Mrs. S. Lauer, 5543-11th Avenue, Rosemount, tea presentation; Miss Doris Waxman, dinner presentation at Venus Grill, and theatre; Mrs. L. D. Small, Esplanade Avenue, sister of the bride, tea; Misses Pauline and Becky Migicovsky, dinner presentation, and show; Miss Beatrice Fotofsky, cousin of the bride, luncheon at Eaton's, and theatre.

Mrs. H. Cohen, 5201 Esplanade Avenue, and Mrs. S. W. Weinberg, 5211 Esplanade Avenue, were hostesses at the latter's home at a tea in honor of their niece, Miss Sarah Rappaport, a bride-elect of November 9th. The tea table, covered with a Madeira cloth, held pink and white candles and a bowl of pompoms. Miss Lily Jacobson poured, assisted by Misses Yetta Cohen, Rena Finestein, and Bella Weinberg. The bride-elect was presented with a chest of silver.

Misses Ethel Waxman and Helen Stone were joint hostesses at an evening party and presentation at the Lewis Tea Room, honoring Miss Ray Rabinovitch, a bride-elect of October 26th. Others present were Mesdames George Nurman, E. Goldstein, Jack Levinson, Misses Fay Pfeffer, Sara Greenstein, Bessie Pollock, Sara Rabinovitch, Sara Rosenstein, Belle Friedlander, Rose Waxman, Hilda Nudelman, Ruby Sharness, and Hilda and Ethel Yosupovitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Greenblatt, 1360 Bernard Avenue West, were at home in honor of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Earle, who was called to the reading of the Torah at the Adath Israel Synagogue. Mrs. William Riven was hostess in the tea room and Mesdames Maxwell Sendell, Louis A. Sendell, Nathan Sendell, Mitchell Stein and Sol. Kalmor poured, assisted by Mesdames Jack Heller, Michael Greenblatt, and Misses Cecil Greenblatt and Judith Riven. The tea table was decorated with chrysanthemums in yellow, rose, and white and with yellow tapers.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schwartz, Jeanne Mance Street, entertained at a birthday party in honor of their daughter, Estelle, who was four year old. The table was decorated with roses. Mrs. I. Segal, Jeanne Mance Street, Estelle's grandmother, and the hostess served by candle-light: Mr. and Mrs. E. Fineberg, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sandler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zweiber, Misses Laura Schwartz and Fannie Greenberg; and Samuel Schwartz, Patricia and Murray Hogan, Fannie Zweiber, Rhoda Schwartz, Albert Greenberg, Morris Schwartz, Howard Pagel, James Levy, Lazar Tobin, and Irving Caryman.

At Four Seasons' Lodge, Ste Agathe, were: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lapovitch and son, Norman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weinberg and son, Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mallet, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maron, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dryer, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lowenstein and son, Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dainow, A. J. Freiman and M. Lipman, of Ottawa, Mrs. H. Kaufman, of Vancouver, Miss Betty Cottrell, Jack Abrams, of Manchester, England, Samuel Held, and L. Schecter.

BAR - MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Garfinkle, Dollard Avenue, received in the Community House of Temple Emanu-El in honor of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Herschel.

Louis Levitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Levitt, Hutchison Street, was called to the reading of the Law at the Anshai Ukraine Synagogue at 5116 St. Urbain Street. A reception was held at the Jewish Peoples' School on Waverley Street. Relatives present were Esther, sister of Louis; an aunt, Mrs. R. Fainman, and her daughter, Freda, and son, Mox; and the grandmother, Mrs. S. Killian. The out-of-town guests were Mrs. M. Shilling, of Baltimore, Md.; M. Killian, of Syracuse, N.Y.; and Mrs. S. Shenkler and son, Leslie, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Dinner was served for one hundred. Louis made kiddush. His twelve friends participating in the ceremony were: Max Bidner, Max Miller, Alfred Cohene, Joseph Merovitch, Philip Merovitch, Frank Bailis, Irving Halperin, Irving Grundman, Norman Gurevitch, Mortimer Cryer, Lyon Beckerner, Daniel Caplan. The blessing was said by Mendel Cohen. The bar-mitzvah was taught by Cantor L. Bernath, of the New Beth Talmid Synagogue, and L. Yalovsky was his Jewish teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Daniels, Grosvenor Place, were at home, in celebration of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Edward, which took place at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue.

DEATHS

Max Katz, age 32, died on October 18th, at St. Anne's Military Hospital, the son of Mrs. L. Katz and the late Mendel Katz, and brother of Edward and Mortimer. Shiva at 4080 City Hall Avenue.

S. A. Freedlander, of Akron, Ohio, died in Pasadena, California, leaving his wife; one son, Samuel, of San Francisco, at one time of the Toronto office of the Canadian Jewish Review; two daughters, Mrs. George W. Cohen, of Montreal, editor of the Review; Mrs. Everett Irish, of Barberton, Ohio; and three grandchildren, John Freedlander, of New York; Suzann Freedlander Cohen, of Montreal; and Nicholas Freedlander Irish, of Barberton, Ohio. Mr. Freedlander was born in Wirballen, Lithuania, the early home of Yehoash (Sol. Bloomgarten) the famous Yiddish poet, whose first cousin he was, and settled in the United States as a boy. He was a retired optician, had travelled widely in America and was familiar with many sections of the country. His ashes is being interred at a memorial tablet in Temple Israel in Akron, Ohio.

Jacob Gitnick, husband of the late Rachel Gitnick, died suddenly on October 17th, at his home, 4515 Esplanade Avenue. Surviving are four sons, William, Moses, Harry, and Captain Philip Gitnick. Funeral took place from Paperman's on Sunday, October 19th. Interment at Baverskiller Hebrew Sick Benefit Cemetery.

Victor Abrahamson, aged 21, died on October 17th at Quebec. He was the son of Samuel and Leah Abrahamson, and brother of Lewis, Beatrice, Joseph, and Frances. Funeral was from Paperman's.

BIRTHS

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on October 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Glassman (nee Fanny Kaufman), a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bucovetsky, (nee Edythe Pappel-baum) of Rouyn, Quebec, on October 12th, a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 19th, to Corporal and Mrs. R. M. Segal, Canadian Grenadier Guards (nee Ruth Chazen), a son, brother to Helena.

Born, on Thursday, October 16, at Royal Victoria Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Levine (nee Diana Schneiderman), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on October 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dovitch (nee Flora Morris), a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Alper, (nee Frema Weinstein), on October 17th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Segal, nee Mirjam (Mimi) Abramowitz), at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 17th, a son.

Born, at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, on Friday, October 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Sol. L. Gerterman (nee Estelle Lillian Coplan), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on October 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Engel (nee Ethel Osher of Toronto), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on Monday, October 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Wineberg (nee Dora Lipsey), a son.

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• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

● **Combined Jewish Appeal:** Mrs. Samuel Leopold, president of the Women's Division, presided at the Ladies' Day luncheon meeting at the Montefiore Club. Head table guests: Allan Bronfman, campaign chairman, Jack Klein, Monroe Abbey, Mrs. Allan Bronfman, Jr., Mesdames Jack Klein, P. Fram, E. Hart, L. Klineberg, M. Kaiser, H. Levine, M. J. Raff, Harry Wolfe, S. Yaphe, Julius Block, Samuel Bronfman, S. Jaffe, H. Singer; Samuel Bronfman, and Philip Garfinkle and Louis Herman, chairman and vice-chairmen respectively of the zones, who announced that Ben Steine won first prize for turning in 220% of his division's objectives; Harry Pencer, second prize for adding 38 new accounts in his zone; H. Pugach, third prize for adding the largest number of new special names to his zone's list. Appeal closes on Saturday night at a dinner dance at the Mount Royal Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Individuals who have secured 100% and over of their objectives are: Maurice Lesser, Jerome Lewinson, Samuel Black, Leo Levitt, N. Rudner, Louis Weinstein, S. Rosenfeld, Edward Jacobs, M. Segal, I. Freiman, Philip Fainet, Irving Korny, Reuben and Michael Resin, A. H. Shefler, Albert Scharf, as sent to the Review.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

● **Jewish Choir:** Benyomen Zemach Habimah artist, will be the guest actor at performances Saturday and Sunday, November 8th and 9th. The choir will give the operetta, "A Bunt Mit a Stachka", in the original five acts. Music under the direction of J. Rosemarin.

● **Y.M.H.A.:** Little Theatre will present Sydney Kingsley's "The World We Make" on November 8th, 9th, and 10th. Philip Freedlander designs the sets. Rehearsals under direction of Miss Ada Span, are by Ruth Gourvitz, Harvey Malis, Sydney Starr, Lisa Shoub, Frances Malis, Charles Garber, Henry Slover, Clara Horn, Louis Malis, Eli Hartz, Charles Lewis, Hannah Horne.

● **Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue:** Services: Friday, October 24th, at 5:30 p.m.; Saturday at 9 p.m.; Mincha at 5:35; Maariv at 6:15; weekday, mornings at 7:30; evenings at 5:30; Sunday at 8:30 a.m. Keren Ami collections in the Religious School during the next three weeks are for the Combined Jewish Appeal. Cultural Guidance Group, leadership of Mrs. Bernard Finestone, meets Monday, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting of Junior Congregation heard a report by Alan Finestone, retiring president. Bernard Berlin and Victor Goldbloom, past president, spoke. Officers elected: president, William Levy (by acclamation); others, Arthur Victor, Perry Meyer, Riva Lelbovich. On Shabbos Bereshis, chazanim were David Robinson, Perry Meyer, Alan Finestone, Mortimer Flanders. Called to the Reading of the Torah were Jason Denbow, Maurice Phillips, Irwin Riven, Herbert Shayne, Arthur Victor. Ruth Janner explained the Sedra. Educational Committee movie program takes place on Sunday, October 26th, at 4 p.m. Junior Young Judaea group meets on Sunday, November 2nd, at 4 p.m., leadership of Miss Frances Braunstein and Theodore Livingstone. Parent-Teachers' Association open meeting on November 18th at 8:30 p.m., presents as speaker J. S. Astbury, principal of Baron Byng High School. Subject: "Understanding The Child". Discussion. Information Please contest between pupils. Prizes.

● **Hebrew Consumptive Aid** N.D.G. Auxiliary will hold their Mah Jong and bridge at Victoria Hall, Tuesday afternoon, October 28th. Mrs. Louis Bronstein, convenor.

● **King George Sisterhood** were guests at a tea given by Mrs. H. Chenoy, 4522 Hutchison Street. Raffle netted $9 for Red Cross. Mesdames I. Linds, O. Sydell and S. Chenoy assisted in serving.

● **Beth David Sisterhood** will meet at the home of Mrs. P. Lupu, 858 Rockland Avenue, on Wednesday, October 29th, at 8:30 p.m. Friends invited.

● **Goldye Myerson Group,** Pioneer Women, held their opening meeting at the home of Mrs. H. D. Cheifetz, Outremont Avenue. Mrs. H. M. Caiserman was guest speaker, Mrs. L. Cheifetz, chairman.

● **Temple Emanu-El:** Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi, will speak at service, Friday, October 24th, at 8:15 on "Righteous And Wholehearted"; Saturday, at 11.30, sermonette. The bar mitzvah of Esmond Gordon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gordon, will take place. He will read from the Law at the Friday evening and Saturday morning services. Reception on Friday evening in the Community House. H. Carl Goldenberg, of Ottawa, Associate Director General of Economics of the Federal Government, will be guest speaker at the opening meeting of the Brotherhood, Wednesday evening, November 5th. Dinner at 7 p.m. Committee: Martin Arnovitz, Lawrence Marks, Harry Wolfe, Herahell Lewis, Jerome Lewinson. For the supper meeting of Temple societies' executives, on Sunday evening, November 2nd, convenors are: Charles N. Sommer, Mrs. M. Margolick, Martin Arnovitz. Sisterhood "give or get" luncheon, Tuesday, November 11th, at 12.30, in the Community House, with bridge and mah jong, has as convenors Mesdames Mortimer Silverstein, W. N. Carin, J. P. Levee, Harry Wolfe. Pupils of the Religious School will bring offerings for the Combined Jewish Appeal. Sunday morning Assembly under the direction of Hyman Surchin. Confirmation Class elected: president, Sylvia Marks; others Herschel Garfinkle, Roslyn Wolfe, Ana Walker.

● **Shaare Zion Sisterhood:** Annual bazaar on Tuesday, November 4th, at the Community Hall, 5575 Cote St. Luc Road, has Mrs. David Cummings and Mrs. J. Harry Berger as convenors. Luncheon at 12.30 p.m., and fashion show sponsored by Holt, Renfrew Co. Ltd. Tea. Supper for men and women from 6.30 p.m., followed by a dance and song revue. Proceeds go toward completion of the synagogue. Sisterhood meeting on Wednesday, October 29th, at 3 p.m., will make final plans for the bazaar. Tea. Mrs. Leonard Samuels will be the guest.

● **Hospital of Hope:** Committee of arrangements for the evening social on November 5th, at the Talmud Torah: Mesdames J. Issen, A. Sheinman, H. Shuster, O. Leckner, B. Cleman, L. Brucker, B. Zackon, S. Kaplan, T. Jacobs, J. R. Bogante, H. Zrill, M. Gilletz, T. Batshaw, A. Polansky, H. Gordon, M. Rudolph, S. Issaif, L. Schwartz, M. Horowitz, D. Shindler, S. Surchuk, A. Lapin, P. Buckman, M. Pearl, G. Gollob, A. Weiskop, B. Payne. Names sent in to the Review without proper first names or initials are omitted. A. Stillman will be guest speaker. Musical program.

● **Hadassah:** Mrs. S. Gershon Levi will be the speaker at a "paid-up" membership meeting of all Hadassah in the Mount Royal Hotel on Monday, October 27th, at 2:45 p.m. Mrs. M. Garfinkle, vice-president, will preside. Mrs. S. Margolies, former president of the Zionist Women's Organization of Roumania will speak. Under the direction of Mrs. L. P. Strean, a play will be presented by Mesdames M. Segal, B. Lefcort, H. H. Pearson, B. Rose, L. Notkin, H. C. Sabloff, S. Levitt, all of Shaar Hashomayim Chapter. Chapters meeting Monday, October 27th, at 8:30: Adath Israel, bridge and mah jong at the synagogue, 1540 Ducharme Avenue, hostesses, Mesdames B. Abner, M. Astrof, K. Geffin, H. Gasco, H. Gross, I. Miller, H. Yanofsky, in aid of the Palestine Victory Bazaar, Emos Israel, at Headquarters, hostesses Mrs. J. Tabecman and Mrs. W. Bookman, friends invited. Chapters meeting Tuesday, October 28th at 2:30: Mrs. M. Myers, of Miriam Brainin Ortenberg Chapter, is entertaining at her home at a tea and mah jong in aid of the bazaar, friends invited; Shoshana at the home of Mrs. S. Lemoff, 26 St. Cyrille Avenue; Nuir Tamid Chapter, Oneg Shabbos tea at the home of Mrs. H. Gertler, 6856 Victoria Avenue, on Saturday, October 25th, friends invited. Miriam Brainin Ortenberg Chapter, at the home of Mrs. J. Rosenthal, 735 Davaar Avenue, elected: president, Mrs. J. Bilcher; others, Mesdames N. Richler, L. Berman, L. Deitcher, S. Segal, S. B. Haltrecht, M. B. Goldstein. Henrietta Szold Senior Chapter, at the home of Mrs. M. W. Wolfe, re-elected her president; others, Mesdames S. Freedman, B. Siegel, B. Cohen. Mount Scopus Chapter, at the home of Mrs. S. B. Coen, 4170 Wilson Avenue, heard Mrs. M. Garfinkle and Mrs. J. Schulman speak, and elected: president, Mrs. P. Ressler; others, Mesdames S. B. Coen, B. Yates, J. Shatner, H. J. Stein, M. Heft, M. Rothman, D. Margolese, H. Feldman, J. Roston, J. Bloom, M. Rothman, P. Ressler, S. Witten.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. D. Gurevitch, Clarke Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Philip, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mendelsohn, St. Urbain Street, the wedding to take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe Deitcher, Querbes Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sally, to Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Beservitz, Durocher Avenue.

The engagement of Miss Celia Isaacs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Isaacs, 3654 Northcliffe Avenue, formerly of Winnipeg, to Morton Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen, 4044 Van Horne Avenue, is announced. Mr. Cohen is a graduate of McGill University in the faculty of arts. The wedding will take place in December.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Breitman, St. Joseph Boulevard West, announce the engagements of their daughter, Clara Sue, to Kenneth Mayers, son of Mrs. G. Mayers and the late Harry Mayers, Esplanade Avenue. The wedding will take place the early part of January.

The engagement of Rhoda Barbara, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Besmer, to Moe N. Hoppenheim, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Hoppenheim, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Werkzeig (Werk), Bagg Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lottie, to Isadore Mandel, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Mandel.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Balkusky, Park Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bernice, to Bernard Cullen, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Friedman, Jeanne Mance Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levine, Park Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Shirley Pearl, to David Slopack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Slopack, Fairmount Avenue West.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Skulsky, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty, to Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Wax, St. Urbain Street.

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MARRIAGES

Goldwater-Leavitt

Mr. and Mrs. A. Leavitt, Queen Mary Road, announce the marriage of their daughter, Theresa Irene, to Dr. Ephraim Goldwater, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldwater, Addington Avenue, which took place on Wednesday, October 15th, Rabbi H. Abramowitz officiating. Rabbi Hirsch Cohen, uncle of the bride was present. Dr. and Mrs. Goldwater left to spend their honeymoon in the Laurentians, and on their return, will live at 1 Ellerdale Road, Hampstead.

Plotnick-Hermcovitch

The marriage of Sybil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hermcovitch, Phillips Avenue, to Louis Plotnick, son of Morris Plotnick, St. Urbain Street, and the late Mrs. Plotnick, took place on Sunday, October 5th, half-past two o'clock, at Beth David Synagogue, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of satin brocaded in jewels, with a long pleated waistline, tight bodice, and sweetheart neckline, a long train falling from the waistline and long sleeves ending with points over her hands. Her veil of tulle illusion fell from a jewelled coronet and she carried a cascade bouquet of white roses and bouvardia. Miss Bernice Hermcovitch, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, wearing a gold lame gown with tulle skirt. Her shoulder length veil was held in place by a sequin Juliet cap. The bridesmaids were Misses Rhoda Hermcovitch, sister of the bride, and Rita Plotnick, niece of the groom, gowned alike in blue lame dresses, with net skirts, and Dutch caps to match. The flower girl, Roslyn Plotnick, niece of the groom, wore a blue taffeta dress, with poke bonnet to match. They all carried nosegays to harmonize with their dresses. Lester Hermcovitch, brother of the bride, was best man, and Jerry Peter, the groom's nephew, was page boy. Mrs. Hermcovitch, mother of the bride, wore a black spangled net gown over a gold lame slip, headdress of feathers and net, and a corsage of Talisman roses. Mrs. D. Peters, sister of the groom, who gave her brother away, wore a navy net dress trimmed with green, a headdress to harmonize, and a corsage of Talisman roses. After the reception, the bridal couple left for their honeymoon, the bride wearing a black dress, with black sequins, and black net coat trimmed with mink, and black accessories. Mr. and Mrs. Plotnick are now living at 3431 Durocher Avenue.

Shirgal-Dash

The marriage of Miss Rita Dash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ruby Dash, 1619 Van Horne Avenue, to Lieutenant D. T. Shirgal, C.D.C., C.A., son of Rev. and Mrs. T. Shirgal, 270 Edward Charles Street, was solemnized at three o'clock on October 19, in Adath Israel Congregation, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. Mrs. Cecil Leiffer was her sister's matron of honor, and Dr. Hyman Mendelsohn was best man. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore an afternoon dress of blue, with matching hats hat and Burgundy shoulder-length veil, and carried a white prayerbook decorated with white orchids and streamers. The matron of honor wore an afternoon dress, having a tunic of green lame, and a black skirt; a matching draped turban with veil, and carried a nosegay. As the bridal couple left the synagogue the following officers formed a guard of honor: Captain L. S. Epstein, Captain B. Gold, Captain S. Hershon and Lieutenant D. W. Henry, all of the C.D.C., and Lieutenant A. Fremes and Lieutenant H. A. Hershon of the R.C.A.M.C. Mrs. Dash, the bride's mother, wore an afternoon dress of deep orchid, a matching hat with veil, and corsage of yellow roses. Mrs. Shirgal, mother of the bridegroom, was in black velvet, with hat to match, and a corsage of red roses. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where large bouquets of yellow poms and other autumn flowers adorned the rooms. Lieutenant and Mrs. Shirgal left later for Quebec, where they are stopping at the Chateau Frontenac. For travelling the bride wore a woollen sport dress of green plaid, with a brown felt hat, brown suede accessories and a black coat, trimmed with mink. They will live on Sherbrooke Street West.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

The approaching marriage of Miss Anne Potofsky, Maplewood Avenue, daughter of I. Potofsky, St. Dominique Street, and the late Mrs. Potofsky, to Norman Leon, son of Mrs. L. Leon and the late Mr. Leon, of Hamilton, Ontario, will take place on Sunday, November 9th, at Chudleigh House, Toronto.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Gordon (nee Doris Cosnof), on October 18th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on October 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldberg (nee Rose Menkins), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Monday, October 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Guttman, a son.

In Norway, although there is the worst food famine in 30 years, the farmers are deliberately killing cattle and destroying crops, so the Nazis won't get them.

CLASSIFIED

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CLASS IN COOKERY

CHOCOLATE MARBLE CAKE

three-quarters of cup butter
one-and-half cups sugar
three eggs
one cup milk
two cups flour
four-and-one-half teaspoons baking powder
one-quarter teaspoon salt
one-and-a-quarter squares chocolate, melted
two teaspoons vanilla

Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, mix well. Sift flour and baking powder and mix alternately with milk. Divide batter in half and add melted chocolate to one half, and drop by spoonfuls, one white and one dark, in cake tin. Bake for one hour in moderate oven.

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MEAT ROLLED IN CABBAGE

one head cabbage
one-and-one-half pounds chopped meat
two tablespoons brown sugar
one egg
one large tin tomatoes
juice of one-half lemon
one onion

Soak cabbage in hot water so that leaves will separate and become soft. Mix meat with egg, salt and pepper, form into balls and roll in cabbage. Place in pot with one onion. Cover with tomatoes which have been strained. Cook for about two hours. Add sugar and lemon juice. Place in oven and brown for one-half hour or more.

Mrs. E. I. Kenen,
50 Bernard Avenue, Toronto.

The Yellow Badge Is Back

By Harold Berman

A recent dispatch from Germany informs us that Propaganda Minister Goebbels has issued an edict to the various gau (district) leaders of Germany, permitting them "to introduce the wearing of the yellow badge among the Jews of their respective districts" at their discretion. We are thus brought face to face once again with the dreadful "yellow badge" of the Middle Ages, that terrible mark of cruelty and sadistic ferocity which all through the Dark Ages, in the words of the historian Graetz, "wrapped round Christian Europe the ignominious coil of spiritual servitude, and threw it back into the ignorance of barbarism. It inflicted deep wounds on Judaism."

We are shocked, of course, but no longer surprised. After the things that have happened in certain East and Central European countries during the past few years even the return of the Cave Age with all its accompanying savagery would surprise us no longer. It would be interesting however to draw back the curtain on that unhappy chapter in human history and trace to its origin the infamous thing that has served to degrade and embitter the life of the Jew in most European countries for many long centuries.

It is commonly thought that the Yellow Badge is a Christian invention, but this is really not true. The distinctive badge or hat to be worn by the unbeliever, both as a means of recognizing him in a crowd of True Believers as well as an implement of shame and ridicule, was invented by the Mohammedans. But the Christians proved themselves very apt pupils, so apt in fact that they kept improving on it and extending its use with the passing of the ages. The history of the Yellow Badge is as follows:

When the Caliph Omar, in 638, conquered Palestine he imposed the wearing of a distinctive badge on "all believers," Jews and Christians alike. But the cruel ordinance soon fell in abeyance and was not revived until the days of the great Caliph Haroun Al-Rashid in 807 who re-instituted it with the proviso that prescribed "yellow for the Jew, blue for the Christian" of his far flung empire. As Graetz truly said, its objective was to serve as "an invitation to the gamin to insult the wearer and to bespatter them with mud; it was a suggestion to the stupid mobs to fall on them, to maltreat and even kill them," an invitation and a suggestion that all too frequently was taken full advantage of by the uncouth and untutored mobs of those dark ages.

Among the Christian nations of Europe this sadistic form of persecution did not come into vogue, however, until a much later day. They had to go through several crusades, and the contact with the Orient that these brought with them, in order to learn of the existence of this pernicious practice among some of the more backward and fanatical of the Oriental nations. But they soon proved themselves exceedingly apt pupils, as the blood-stained pages of later history were soon to prove. The crusades brought the first glimmers of the ancient Greek civilization — the Renaissance, so called —to the benighted nations of Europe, but they also, and ironically, brought along that hitherto unknown poison plant, the Yellow Badge, from the effects of which the Jews of practically all of Europe were to suffer woefully for centuries to come.

In 1215 Pope Innocent the Third convened the Fourth Lateran Council, consisting of 1,200 delegates from all Christian communities, to consider adoption of "a more militant Papal policy" towards infidels both within and without the church. The Christian church was going through a severe crisis at the time. The people had been disillusioned as well as impoverished by the various mass attempts to wrest the Holy Land from the grasp of the infidel Turks—the crusades. Europe had been laid waste, countless thousands had perished in the vain and hysterical wars and heresy was raising its ugly head right in the very bosom of the church. Among the results of this Council were: the founding of the Dominican and the Franciscan Orders of Monks, and the decree which prescribed the wearing of a distinctive badge by all the Jews in Christendom. The ostensible purpose of this badge was "to prevent inter-marriage between the Christian and the infidel" (Abrahams), but the real aim was to degrade, to break down the spirit of this infidel and ultimately to draw him, as they thought, within the protective wings of the church. The decree prescribed that all Jews of the age of twelve and over were to wear the badge, the males on their hats, the females on their veils.

In the beginning only a badge was ordered to be worn by "the despised and rejected of men," the Jewish denizens of Christian lands, but later on even the shape and the color of the hat to be worn by them came to be prescribed, minutely described and strictly enforced under dire penalties. "In Mantua," says the Englishman Fynes Moryson writing in the sixteenth century, they were required "to wear a little strip of yellow lace upon the left side of their cloaks, which some wear on the inside of their cloaks or so, as the mark cannot be discovered." (See "Shakespeare's Europe," edited by C. Hughes, p. 489.) Human ingenuity will always find a way of working around and neutralizing the effects of anything unpleasant, particularly when aware that that unpleasant thing is the brain child of high-handed orderly but willful oppression.

"In all the cities of Persia as well as this (Shiraz) are abundance of the Jewish nation, known only at Lhor by the upper garment marked with a patch of cloth of different color." ("A new account of East India and Persia, being nine years travels, 1672-81," by John Fryer, edited by W. Cooke, p. 216.)

In Germany again, Germany the classic land of Jew-hatred, it was not a distinctive patch of cloth that the Jews were obliged to wear but a hat of a certain outstanding color, the "Judenhut" as it was named. The colors were either red or yellow, according to the whims of the ruler of a certain province, principality or duchy.

In Rome the prescribed color had originally been red until an awkward situation arose which necessitated a change. According to John Evelyn, the 17th century traveler and diarist, "the Jews of Rome were red hats, till the Cardinal of Lyons, being short-sighted, mistook one of them, thinking him to be a Cardinal as he passed by his coach; on which an order was made that they should use only the yellow color" (Diary, May 6th, 1645). On the other hand, the above named Moryson, writing a few years earlier, says: (the Jews) "wear a red or yellow cap, or more commonly a little bonnet or hat" (Ibid). Fashions change, of course, even if the changes come about as a result of an unsuspecting cardinal's ludicrous mistake, or a little practical joke played by that arch-joker, life, or by the coarse playfulness of an over-indulged petty ruler.

(Continued on Page Six)

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THE YELLOW BADGE IS BACK

(Continued from Page Five)

In Avignon, in Southern France and the seat of the Popes a few centuries earlier, it was red. "We saw the synagogue of the Jews," enters Evelyn in his diary on Sept. 27th, 1644, "who here are distinguished by their red hats." "There are abundance of Jews inhabitating this city, and to distinguish them from other people they wear yellow hats" (Francis Mortoft, His Book, being his travels through France and Italy, 1658-59," edited by M. Letts, p. 29). Another visitor to that city writes: "In this city are abundance of poor Jews, who for distinction wear yellow hats" (J. P. Churches, "Tour in France and Italy in 1675," p. 18). Each one of these visitors told the truth, of course, about the things that he observed, but styles in compulsory Jewish headgear were changing every few years in accordance with the whims and mutions of the rulers.

Coming back once more to Rome we find Mortfort reporting that "it being death for any Jew that wears not a red hat," while a certain English lady ("Journal of Clarissa Trent, p. 1837, edited by C. G. Luard), reports: (the Jews are) "obliged to wear a yellow ribbon as a mark of distinction when they mix among Christians," certainly a far more mitigated form of torture than either the red or yellow hat or the yellow patch on the coat lapel!

In Venice the prescribed Jewish color was red. In Prague it was the flaming, blood-red hat that the children of Israel were obliged to wear. The color, says Maryson, was "near blood, to witness the guiltiness of Christ's blood. But with money they get some dispensation from this law, yet so as the men are known by apparent marks on their hats, and the women by their linen and hands dyed (after the manner of Turkey) with a color like saffron." In Turin, as late as 1779, "every Jew is obliged to wear a yellow ribbon, sewn on the breast of his coat" ("The courts of Europe at the close of the Last Century," by H. Swinburne, p. 272). But on Zacynthus Island, in the Ionian Sea, a certain George Sandys writing in 1610, observes that "they (the Jews) wear a blue riband about their hats for a distinction."

From the Christian countries the distinctive Jewish badge or hat had apparently spread to the Levant, to the near East and to North Africa. "The Jews of Turkey," observes Maryson, "are distinguished from others by red hats. There are so many Jews in Constantinople, Aleppo, Damascus, Babylon, Grand Cairo and every great city and place of merchandise throughout all the Turks' dominions, who are known by their hats, for they were accustomed to wear red hats without brims at my first coming (about 1600), but lately (the head Vizier being their enemy) they are constrained to wear hats of blue cloth, because red was accounted too stately and prince-like a color for them to wear." But on the other hand, Sandys, writing a few years later, testifies that they wear "high brimless caps of purple."

In the Barbary States, on the coast of North Africa, they "wear little black brimless caps, as the Moors red," says Lancelot Addison writing in 1675 ("The Present State of the Jews," p. 10). As late as 1831 the Jews of Constantinople were "designated by the caps peculiar to themselves," according to Sir R. K. Peters. "They are distinguished by a high square cap of black felt without any rim or border, which the Constantinopolitans call in derision Hauroux, a word signifying a certain chamber utensil" ("Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey in Europe," by J. C. Hobbhouse," p. 802).

Among all the Christian nations there was but one that never knew the distinctive Jewish badge or hat. Holland bears the honor of being the only country that, in all its history, never introduced this outward mark of ordium and torture, while Britain never knew it in modern times. "The Jews in Venice, in Rome and other places go with some outward mark of distinction, but here they wear none," writes the author of Epistolae Ho-elianae (edited by Jos. Jacobs, p. 127).

(This article is from the American Hebrew.)

Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. L. Gelber, Lowther Avenue, have as their guest, Miss Frances Alexander, of Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Gordon M. Pearcy, Avoca Avenue, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cohen, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. I. Weissman and son, Paul, 124 Everden Road, have returned from a motor trip to Montreal where they have visited the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. D. Weissman, 3764 Vendome Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth de Sola Joseph, Lauder Avenue, had as their guest for a few days Jefferey Cage, of Buffalo, N.Y.

L.A.C. Lloyd Speyer, R.C.A.F., who was visiting his mother, Mrs. B. M. Speyer, 61 Hilton Avenue, has returned to resume his training at Victoriaville, Quebec.

Misses Lucy and Marian Hartzman, Castlefield Avenue, are on an extended visit to Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brenzel, formerly of 4 Austin Terrace, have taken up residence at 22 Dewbourne Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cowan, Rusholme Road, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zelig, in Windsor, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Klein, 371 Rusholme Road, have with them at home their baby daughter, Carol Lynne, who spent the first seven weeks of her life in the incubator at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson and daughter, Lorraine, Camberwell Road, and Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Levy, Turner Road, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Berofe, of Bracebridge, Ontario.

Major and Mrs. Joseph Tanzman, of St. John, N.B., are spending a week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Soltz, Ulster Street.

Dr. Edward Lewison, of Zebulka, B.C., flew here to spend several weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenman, Palmerston Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldoff, Barton Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen and Miss Minnie Soltz, Cheritan Avenue, who motored to Montreal, and M. H. Centner, Rochester Avenue, visited Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cohen, stopping at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Cotton (nee Anne Mannin) formerly of 5 Glenholme Avenue, have taken up residence in St. Catharines, Ontario.

Mrs. Emil Gluyer, Sovereign Street, is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. M. J. Sachs, in Ottawa.

Out-of-town guests who were here for the piano recital of nine-year-old Muriel Albert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Albert, Carling Avenue, were: Mesdames E. Maider, J. Ehrenreich, L. Jacobson, I. Benderson, and N. Kates, all of Buffalo; and Miss Elizabeth Lawson, of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Mr and Mrs. H. G. Brodofsky (nee Frances Sacks) of Chicago, are spending their honeymoon with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Zener, Major Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cepler, of Chatham, Ontario, are spending a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Cepler, Cecil Street.

Miss Ida Freedman, of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting her uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Soltz, Ulster Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Soupcoff, Beatrice Street, while attending the Dairymen's Convention.

Mrs. Harry Bonus, Austin Terrace, and Mrs. A. Salem, Castlefield Avenue, gave a luncheon at Arcadian Court for Miss Lillian Davidson, a bride-elect.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller, Cecil Street, entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Zeller, whose marriage took place recently.

Miss Lillian Cash entertained at 125 Beatrice Street to honor her sister, Miss Dorothy Cash, a bride-elect of November.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Zener, Major Street, entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brodofsky, of Chicago, others present being: Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Nissenbaum, Miss Gloria Zener, William Zener, and Leslie Carr.

Mrs. Jack Korman, 351 Northcliffe Boulevard, was hostess at a handkerchief shower for Miss Lillian Davidson, a bride-elect of this month. The table was covered with a lace cloth and was centered with a pink cart containing the handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Arthur I. Salem, Castlefield Avenue, was hostess at a tea for her mother, Mrs. David Temchin, of Detroit. The table was covered with a cutwork cloth and decorated with yellow gladioli. Mesdames A. Rabbiatt and J. Norwich poured for fifty-five guests, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Krangle and Misses Lucy and Marion Hartzman.

Mrs. Maurice Wolfe, 148 Kingswood Road, gave a tea at Chudleigh House to honor Miss Honey Applebaum, whose marriage to Leonard Wolfe, R.C.A.F., takes place in November. The guests were received by the hostess wearing black crepe, with a corsage of Rubrum lilies, assisted by Mrs. Samuel Applebaum, mother of the bride-elect, in a dress with green metallic top and black crepe skirt, and a corsage of Talisman roses. The honoree wore brown net over gold lame, and orchids in her hair. The tea table, covered with a lace cloth, held pink candles and was centered with a bowl of pink roses. Those who poured were: Mesdames C. Gertzbein, Louis Rosenfield, Barney Goldhar, M. Sendrowitz, M. Shulman, Moe Weinstien and Max Wolfe. Mrs. Ray Wolfe was in the drawing room and the assistants were: Mrs. Henry Corb and Misses Eleanor Wolfe, Joyce Isaacs, Lillian Rosen, Ruth Greenberg, Greta Cohen, Jean Goldberg, Mildred Zaid, Peggy Herman, Sylvia Wilks and Beatrice Snyder. About two hundred guests called.

MARRIAGES

Gollmer-White

The marriage of Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham White, Palmerston Boulevard, to Hyman Glenn Gollmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gollmer, of Paterson, N.J., took place on October 13th at Chudleigh House, Rabbis Reuben Slonim and Moshe Gold, and Cantor B. Wiadowsky officiating. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of ice-blue satin made on princess lines, with high neckline and three-quarter length sleeves. Her matching veil of illusion net was finger-tip length and she carried a bouquet of lilies. Miss Ruth White, sister of the bride, was maid of honor in a dusty pink gown of net and silver, and a bouquet of pink roses. Nathan Tipperman of Paterson, N.J., acted as best man. At the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. White received in a blue crepe gown, with hat to match, and a corsage of roses and baby's breath; the groom's mother in aquamarine blue with a corsage of roses and baby's breath. The couple left on a wedding trip and will live in Clifton, N.J. For going away the bride wore a beige dress and brown accessories. Out-of-town guests were: Joseph Esper, Mr. and Mrs. Morton H. Esper, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rouff and Misses Edna, June and Lorraine Rouff and Stewart Rouff, and Miss Shirley Anne Fournier, all of Detroit; Saul Barnett, of Paterson; and Ira Firestein, of New York.

Kap-Abrams

The marriage of Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Abrams, Ava Road, to William Kap, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kap, Dewbourne Road, took place on October 17th, at the home of the bride's parents, Rabbi Samuel Sachs officiating. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore an applique lace gown with long train. Her fingertip veil fell from a headdress of orange blossoms and she carried a prayer book covered with orchids and streamers. Miss Hilda Abrams, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, in a blue silk jersey gown, with mosquy of roses. Ben. Kap, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The bride's mother received in a black taffeta gown with silver and black plaid jacket, and a corsage of roses; the groom's mother in black silk jersey and silver lame, with a corsage of roses. The couple left on a wedding trip to Ottawa and Montreal and will live in Toronto. Samuel Perlman, of Brantford, was an out-of-town guest.

Rabbi James G. Heller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be the guest of honour at a reception celebrating the fifth birthday of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto, and the close of the annual campaign, Tuesday evening, October 28th, at the Royal York Hotel. Rabbi Heller was also the guest speaker at the inaugural dinner of the Welfare Fund which opened the first campaign in October, 1937. He is chairman of the National Administration Council of the Zionist Organization of America and president of the Central Conference of Rabbis of America. He is a brilliant speaker and a musician and composer. Trophies and prizes to the winning team in the campaign will be presented at the reception. The chairman's trophy will be presented to the winning team in the trade and professional divisions, and the president's trophy to the winning team in the territorial division.

Zeller-Royal

The marriage of Miss Sophie Royal, daughter of S. Royal and the late Mrs. Royal, of New York, to Nathan Zeller, son of Mrs. Esther Zeller and the late J. Zeller, Bellevue Avenue, took place on October 19th, at the home of Cantor A. Bernstein who officiated. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. Arkind and daughter, Helen, of New York.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. L. Perelman, Crawford Street, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Sally, to Arthur Stuster, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Stuster, of Montreal, to take place on October 26th, in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cheyman, Huron Street, announce the approaching marriage of their eldest daughter, Gertrude, to Philip, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Marcus, Manning Avenue, to take place on November 9th at McCaul Street Synagogue.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Benson, 330 Shaw Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cula, 785 Dundas Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Stolberg, Gilley Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary to Max, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Katz, Balwin Street, the marriage to take place on December 7th.

BAR - MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Sigal, 389 Oriole Parkway, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Saul David, to take place on November 1st at Holy Blossom Temple. Reception immediately after at Chudleigh House. No cards are being sent out.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernstein, 72 Westholme Avenue, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Morton Leonard, to take place on Saturday, October 25th, at 10 a.m., at Kenesth Israel Synagogue, West Toronto. Reception following at home. No cards are being sent out.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Leo Abramovitz (Mollie Kaufman) and daughters, Mirdella, Jeanette, and Adele Abron, 697 St. Clarens Avenue, wish to express their sincere thanks to their many friends and relatives for the kind expressions of sympathy shown them in the recent sudden loss of a dear husband and father.

BIRTHS

Born, to Lieutenant and Mrs. J. Tanover, of Belleville, Ontario, on October 9th, at Belleville General Hospital, a daughter, Beverley Joan.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shulman (nee Pauline Somers) on October 17th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Elaine Marilyn.

• TORONTO MEETINGS •

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• **Ontario Zionist Region** executive meets in Guelph Synagogue on Sunday, October 26th, at 11 a.m., A. Acker presenting Dr. Isidore Goldstick who will preside. Community luncheon opens United Palestine Appeal campaign, Louis Brown, chairman, Moses Kohl and David Newman will be guest speakers. Rabbi S. Rivlin will present the technicolour film, "Collective Adventure". At a meeting at Owen Sound, Rev. David Kirshenbaum of London, Ontario, spoke. Rabbi Rivlin, presented "Collective Adventure." B. Garbet, president of the Community Club, presided. Mesdames R. Hersboran, I. Cudesky, B. Gorbet, H. Amsterdam were in charge of arrangements. Mr. and Mrs. L. Rapp and Mr. and Mrs. H. Berinsky, of Marlodale, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Bagorsy and S. Miller, of Chesley, were there.

• Girls for organized social club, age 25, call Shirley Fagin, MI. 7501, from 7—9 p.m.

• **Ha-Mal Social Service League** elected: Misses Belle Friedman, Peggy Herman, Ruth Danziger, Zelma Lewis, Pearl Tanner, Sylvia Frankel. Mrs. H. Kamarner and Mrs. J. Friedman, presidents of the senior group, announced that the group had been granted the charter for the convalescent home to be established in Toronto shortly. November 1st first anniversary party.

• **Central Division, Canadian Jewish Congress.** Seventh Annual provincial conference, on Sunday, November 2nd, at the Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton, will have participating: A. B. Bennett, Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath, Rabbi Samuel Sachs, Benjamin Sadowski, Gurston Allen, Henry Rosenberg, Mrs. Herbert Allen, Samuel J. Zacks, Samuel Bronfman, president of the Congress, Dr. Jacob Robinson, director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs. Kingston Branch of Congress furnished the Officers' Mess of the new R.C.O.C. training centre at Barriefield; Hamilton Branch, pianos and radios for No. 33 Air Navigation School; Owen Sound, Polish Army Military Hospital; Peterboro Lodge of Brai Brith, Officers' and N.C.O.'s Mess at the local training centre; Sudbury Jewish Victory Group, men's recreation room of the Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment; Hebrew Ladies Aid Society of Windsor and the Warshever Lodzer Society, allocated funds for projects to be designated. University of Toronto Athletic Association, supplied thirty earphones for the Toronto Military Hospital; R. Rosenfield, thirty for Camp Borden Military Hospital; the Sinais, twenty for Port Albert R.A.F. Hospital; Judith Welfare Group, twenty for Port Albert R.A.F. Hospital. Congress donated four scholarships to high schools of Toronto to be awarded each year by the Educational Committee, and heard from the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. C. C. Goldring, that $25 was forwarded to Bloor, Harbord, Riverdale Collegiates and the Central High School of Commerce, each. Rabbi David Monson and Samuel R. Abramson, executive secretary, were guest speakers at the Simchath Torah celebrations of the Oshawa Jewish Congregation, on Albert Street, which a number of refugee farmers attended. Louis Hyman, head of the Oshawa Committee, presided. Saul Einhorn spoke for the congregation and I. Cohen, president, for Warshauer Lodzer Society.

Jordan and Jordan

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO

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50th Anniversary Of Largest Kosher Hospital

Beth Israel Hospital, which has grown from a tiny dispensary in a loft building to a modern thirteen-story institution at Stuyvesant Park East and Eeventeenth Street, New York, is observing its fiftieth anniversary.

In 1889, when immigrants were arriving in the United States in large numbers, forty Jewish merchants, tailors and peddlers met in a small tailor shop near Brooklyn Bridge and decided to care for the neglected sick among the 250,000 Jews who lived in a square-mile area along the narrow, crooked streets of the lower East Side.

It was necessary to act immediately to relieve the plight of those who had fallen ill—most of them recent arrivals from Europe—but the resources of the men were meagre. Virtually all the prospective patients were Orthodox Jews and would eat only kosher food. All the forty could contribute was 25 cents each, and with the $10 and uncertain support it was decided to open a dispensary rather than a hospital.

A loft in a factory building on Birmingham Street was rented for use as a dispensary soon after a charter was granted. The restricted quarters of the loft were used only two months, and then the dispensary was moved to an old-fashioned parlor floor at 97 Henry Street. But the need for a hospital had become imperative, and the turning away of large numbers of patients necessitated a third move.

In May, 1890, a building at 198 East Broadway was rented for the use of Beth Israel. Soon the urgent need for a larger building resulted in construction of a hospital at Jefferson, Orchard, Monroe and Cherry Streets.

The hospital at Jefferson Street ministered to the needs of those on the lower East Side for thirty-seven years. It always was overcrowded, and annual reports discussed the situation rather hopelessly. Because of lack of space, from 500 to 700 patients were refused admission each year.

Finally, however, enough money was raised for the construction of a larger hospital. The board of directors decided that the hospital must be large enough to accommodate all who might seek admittance. In October, 1922, plans were drawn up for the construction of the building at Stuyvesant Park East.

Beth Israel Hospital, which opened its present building in 1929, is the largest kosher hospital in the United States. There is rigid observance of the dietary laws, which require duplicate equipment for the preparation of meats and poultry, eggs and dairy dishes, under the supervision of three rabbis.

Despite the adherence of Beth Israel to Orthodox ritual, there is no discrimination against persons of other creeds, and at present the patients include twenty-seven nationalities, including Germans, Lascars, Swedes, Bulgars, Turks, Irish and Italians. Each year, on the anniversary of his departure from the hospital after recovery from a serious illness, a Catholic priest returns to express gratitude for the care that made him well.

It is not unusual to see a Roman Catholic fingering his rosary beads while near by a patriarchal Jew reads from a prayerbook. A priest or minister may be summoned at a patient's request at any hour of the day or night. For Jewish patients who are well enough to get about and wish to pray there is a small synagogue in the building.

Charles H. Silver, an executive of the American Woolen Company is chairman of the executive committee of the hospital. The principal speakers at the anniversary dinner included Dorothy Thompson, writer; Dr. Albert Einstein, scientist; representatives of the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, and the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York; a Cabinet member and a representative of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

G. MENDLEVICH

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Germany's New Order

By Vladimir Grossman, Of Montreal

It happened on a wet cold evening in Poland at the beginning of the last Great War. The little town of Sochatchov was totally evacuated of all its inhabitants, since a few miles to the west, the German Army was continuing its bombardment of the Russians. The railway station of this little town was turned into a hospital. Everything was drenched with the blood of the thousands of wounded who were continuously being brought in from the battlefield. The air was permeated with the sighs and groans of the wounded who could not bear their excruciating pain. The shells did not cease to crash for one minute. Above, a dark grey, oppressively heavy sky hung over the village.

On an operating table in the hospital, a blond German soldier, a veritable giant, seriously wounded in the hips, lay stretched out in his entire length. His pains were so severe that the Russian doctor ordered his clothes to be cut away, so as to undress him the more quickly. The German, with a Vandyke beard and a long thick moustache, was breathing heavily. He looked at us out of large widely-opened blue eyes, and mutely begged for mercy. The doctor, who made serious attempts to reduce his pains, with exceptional tenderness and compassion, asked me to act as interpreter and put a few questions to the soldier.

"How long was he at the Russian Front? Where did he fight before he reached the Russian Front? How long did he lie on the battlefield in his present condition?" The German related that he had arrived at the Eastern Front recently from Ypres, Belgium, where the battles were even more gruesome and bloody than on the Russian Front. The memory of these battles evoked paroxysms of nervousness and fear within him.

The attendants went through his pockets and took out all his belongings. Among the effects they found was a small, extremely elegant lady's watch, a real work of art. The German became confused and began to waver when he was asked where he got it. He perspired with a sense of fear, became delirious and talked nonsense. The truth was obvious: We saw before our eyes a picture of murder and robbery, perpetrated in a small French town that was overrun by a band of German soldiers and officers. But now this plunderer and murderer, this pure Aryan, this German hero was in our power. The doctor, however, begged that we should not make much of a fuss about this mysterious matter of the watch, and commenced to operate . . .

This was the old order of old Russia. One does not square accounts with the enemy when the latter is helpless and can offer no resistance. One does not destroy and finish off one whose fate has already been sealed. One does not choke even the beastliest opponent when the latter has fallen into one's hand, and whose life or death depends on one's decision. This principle of elementary morals is accepted by all peoples who do not desire to be classified as wild barbarians. This principle was accepted as the barest minimum of elementary humanitarianism.

I don't know what happened to that blond wounded German in that hospital at Suchachov. But I am certain that he was not killed on account of the robbery and murder that he committed. He was probably extremely fortunate that he was wounded, for it is possible that he recovered and probably brought the French objet d'art to his wife as a present. That was the old order.

For the last few weeks I have been thinking constantly about that blond Aryan with the thick moustache. Each day we receive heart-rending and gruesome news about what Germans are doing with the Jewish victims at the front and elsewhere. No matter what happens with the German Army, whether it meets with failure or success, whether the Norwegians commence to show an active opposition against the Occupying Forces; whether the Germans miss out in a new attack, for every fortunate or unfortunate occurrence they torture continuously the helpless Jewish victims. When the French revolt, they shoot Jews. When the Dutch protest against Germans, they issue new decrees against the Jews. When some person of little consequence delivers a special speech in New York against Germany, they reply by torturing Jews in Berlin.

The situation has a terrible import not only on account of the innocent victims that part from this world, but chiefly on account of the wave of barbarism that seems to issue from Germany, and threatens to inundate the rest of the world. One shudders to think of these inhuman, sadistic bestialities, practised by a country that is led by a band of murderers, by a group of gangsters, by leaders who are beasts in human form. Jews are used as a means to satisfy German thirst for revenge for blood, for destruction . . . and which Jews? Only the helpless Jews who lie bound in chains in the hands of the Germans; only the Jews who cannot defend themselves or offer resistance; only the Jews that one can degrade and torture without risk.

What is the Jewish retort to this anti-Jewish bestiality? What should be the Jewish answer to this outspoken anti-Semitic venom? What should be the reply of Jews that are not in German hands, of the Jews who are free and can offer resistance, of Jews who are proud and possess the intuitive urge to come to grips with the modern Amalek?

This simple, tragic problem is so clear that one does not have to appeal to Jewish emotion, but rather to pure Jewish sense, to sound, crystal-clear logic. The question at issue is not the emotional reaction of the individual Jew as such, it is the "group response", it is the national self-analysis, culminating in action on a national scale.

Jewish parents who migrated to this Continent, must elucidate to their children what Jewish national continuity means. The act of degrading Jews in Germany is a source of insult to Jews in Canada. The torturing of Jews in Europe undermines Jewish existence on the American continent. The Atlantic means nothing today. Distance, space, has entirely disappeared. European events are not very far removed from us, they are here with us, right in our midst. They envelop us no matter where we find ourselves on this planet.

The world situation is exceptionally clear today. The situation of Jews is crystal-clear today. This new Germany and its new order is a life-and-death menace for Jewry. The only solution for this extraordinary Jewish problem is active, nay, one must say, the most active participation in the Armies which must of necessity destroy new Germany with its "new order."

NAZIS RESTRICT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR JEWS

A police order restricting the use by Jews of various means of transportation was issued in Berlin. The order, which is supposed to elucidate the provisions of the decree of Sept. 1, 1941, making the wearing of the "Star of Judah" obligatory for all Jews in the Reich, has been published only in the Jewish newspaper appearing in Berlin and has not been mentioned so far in the general German press.

The police order bans the use of sleeping and dining cars by Jews. On the railroads, street cars, buses and other means of public conveyance the Jews are allowed to occupy a seat only if it is not needed by an "Aryan" traveller. The order further provides that when a Jew applies for a permit to travel in accordance with the decree of Sept. 1, he must indicate the route and the means of transportation that he intends to use. The use of a sea route is not permissible when a land route is available.

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● Mixed organized social club, open for male members, 25-30. Call Miss Sadie Gold, WA. 9950.

● **Talmud Torah:** Mesdames Louis Shekter and Charles Foster are holding their annual tea on Sunday, October 26th, at the home of the former, 352 Palmerston Boulevard. Proceeds for the annual bazaar of the Women's Auxiliary on Tuesday, November 18th, at 9 Brunswick Avenue.

● **Club Alexis:** At a luncheon, officers were installed by E. F. Singer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital. President is Miss Gerta Green; others, Misses Fannie Heiber; Helen Hoffman, Claire Haines, Shirley Alspector, Sylvia Rose, Lillian Levine. Guest speakers were Mesdames R. Brown and J. Kay. Mrs. J. Caplan, past president, presented gifts to past officers.

● **Club Mem Zain:** Newly organized group of young married women working for the Jewish Old Folks' Home as a subsidiary wants new members. Call Mrs. A. Dacks, LI. 8404.

● **Club Zircon:** At the home of Miss Ann Anshel, Crawford Street, officers installed were: Misses Ella Zaretsky, Min Langer, Ruth Bibick, Ann Anshel, Carol Orange, Freda Milgram.

● **Bindaugait Annual bazaar,** at the Varsity Arena, on Thursday, October 30th, has Mrs. Hyman James as convenor. Part of proceeds go to Red Cross and the purchase of two mobile canteens for Britain and Palestine, each equipped to feed 250. Queen Esther Chapter held a meeting at the home of Mrs. D. Berris, Rusholme Road, Mrs. J. Liebowitz presiding. Two minutes silence were observed in memory of M. M. Usaishkin and Louis D. Brandeis. A tea was held at the home of Mrs. C. Rosenfeld, 222 Grace street. Rummage sale in November.

● **Council of Jewish Women:** Music Appreciation group met at the home of Mrs. Julius Laine, Strathearn Road. Guest artist was Mrs. Lester Miller, of New York, who gave an operalogue, assisted by Miss Sarah Berkin. Mrs. Laine received, assisted by Mesdames Ed Spivak, Leo Meldaver, Harold Lovl, president. At the tea table were Mrs. J. Dunkelman and Mrs. Gordon M. Pearcy.

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● **Central Division, Canadian Jewish Congress:** Dr. Jacob Robinson, Director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, will address the seventh annual regional conference in Hamilton, Sunday, November 2nd, in a message from the American Jewish Congress and World Jewish Congress, sponsors of the Institute. Dr. Robinson was a member of the Lithuanian Parliament and leader of the Minorities bloc from 1923-27; legal counsellor of the Lithuanian Foreign Office, Counsel, Lithuanian-German Committee of Conciliation, Geneva; Lithuanian counsel, Permanent Court of International Justice, the Hague. A torch light parade of Jewish war veterans marked the official opening of the army recruiting station at College and Brunswick Streets. Members of the Jewish branch of the Canadian Legion took part in the parade which was headed by the bugle band of the branch. The recruiting drive is headed by Cadet Earl Fruman.

● Miss Susan Matenko, graduate of the Toronto School of Social Work, has been appointed Big Sister worker, replacing Miss Shulameth Rhine who left for a year's post-graduate study at the Pennsylvania School of Social work. The Big Sister Department, which was previously affiliated with the Jewish Child Welfare Association, has become a department of the Jewish Family Welfare Bureau under the direction of Miss Dora Wilensky. B. Sadowski is chairman of the Jewish Family Welfare Bureau Board, and Mrs. S. J. Granatstein is chairman of the Big Sister Committee. Program to help adolescent girls and young unmarried women includes

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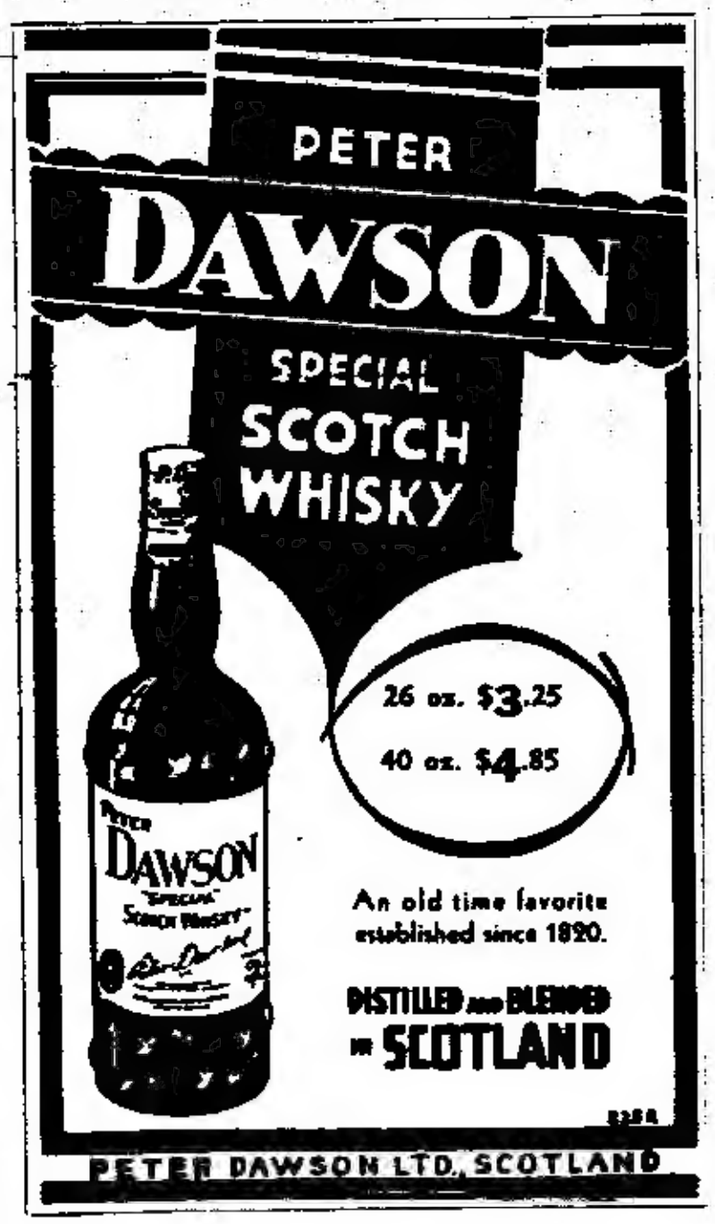

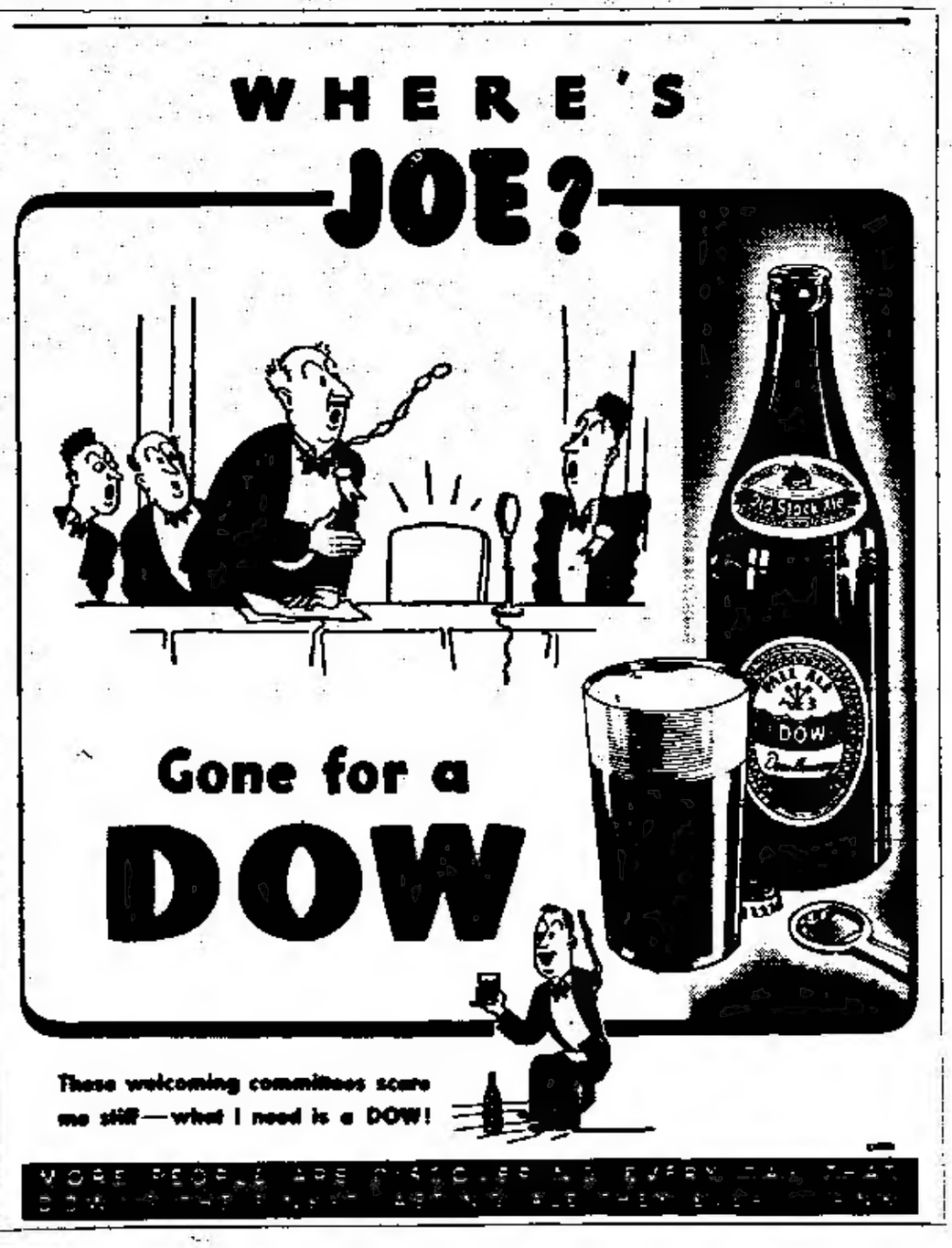

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F. F. Cohen, *Editor*. Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor*.
George W. Cohen, *Manager*.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

OCTOBER 24th, 1941 VOL. XXIV No. 3

Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

In the Valley of Decision

I have just returned from a hurried visit to the Republic south and am of the conviction that the great United States finds herself in "the valley of decision." It was good to have seen Washington, the heart of the Republic, in this fateful hour of world history. In a way, Washington is now the heart of freedom-loving men everywhere. The time is at hand when Washington, perhaps reluctantly, will have to become an active participant that the war may result in triumph for the democratic way of life and that Nazism be crushed.

For there is no chance for a democratic America in the world if Naziism be triumphant. If the United States could mediate a just peace now, what chance would there be for such a noble work with the Nazi gangsters? These would only mark time to reinforce themselves and later continue the slaughter of free men everywhere in order to obtain world dominance. The Nazis are no respectors of pacific purposes of any people, great or small. Force seems to be the only factor that counts with Hitler's cohorts. Hence the United States will have to speak in the only language which the Nazis care to understand.

I have been disturbed by the growing tide of political anti-Semitism at this very moment in the United States. American isolationism has adopted as a major dogma, anti-Semitism. The very fact that so many prominent non-Jews find it necessary at the moment in public statements to defend the Jew is indicative that in these United States Jew-baiting is on the march. I am pained to declare here that a storm is at hand. Will in America the Jew be made the first victim as in Hitlerized Europe? But I have faith in the people of the United States. American public opinion will not be duped by the utterances of the Lindberghs and the Wheelers.

But anti-Semitism in America now is no longer exported from abroad by foreign agents. It is a rising political force and will be employed for some time to come to create confusion in America's thinking. Conscious Americans will abhor this dirty business of anti-Semitism. But, for the months to come, Jews in the United States will have to arouse themselves and labour with enlightened American public opinion to at least detoxicate the poison already at work among a conspicuous, though small, section of America's population.

Logic and history would demand now for the Jews of the United States to achieve unity of thinking and action, but then I am reminded that Jews do not live by logic but by catastrophe. It is for this reason that I look to the bastions of American democracy generally to preserve sanity among the great peoples and races that have come to make America the "beautiful, the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

The Passing of Two Great Leaders

World Jewry mourns the departure of Menachem Usishkin and Louis D. Brandeis. Both of these were great in their own way; both of these saw in the rebuilding of Jewish Palestine the solution to Jewish tragic wandering.

Ussishkin was a product of East European Jewry; Brandeis a product of the new world. For sixty years Usishkin laboured in the cause of his people for he began, as a mere youth, active participation in Jewish organized life. When Herzl came upon the scene of Jewish national striving he found in Ussishkin a devoted co-worker.

The man of iron will, as Usishkin was called, emphasized land, people, language. He, in season and out of season, emphasized the urgent need for the colonization of Palestine by Jews. He naturally espoused therefore the cause of Keren Kayemeth through which agency he became the greatest land purchaser for the Jewish people. Canadian Jewry will be remembered in this regard for upholding the hands of Ussishkin in the now famous purchase of Emek Hefer.

For the last twenty-two years Ussishkin lived in his beloved Palestine and gave of himself in the cause of the Jewish national revival. On principle he fought the good fight in the cause of truth as he saw it. He dared to oppose that which he felt to be not in harmony with the best in the Jewish national revival. He was far from a "yes man." Therefore his opponents were numerous but even with these he managed to remain friendly for he refused to have an issue befogged by personal bickerings. He was too lofty for this sort of a mean venture. How touching that this man of iron will and unbounding faith should have spoken in public just before his death in the form of a message to Russian Jewry from which community he originally hailed. Over the radio from Jerusalem he called upon Russian Jewry to stand firm in the combat with the Nazi barbarians and gave emphasis to the eternality of the Jewish people. In the annals of Jewish life Menachim Mendel Ussiskin has written a glorious chapter of service. He belongs in the shrine of Jewish immortals.

In the death of Louis Brandeis, America and Israel share in mourning. For Brandeis was a great son of his people and equally a great American. A colourful personality he was and some considered him the Lincoln of the twentieth century. His consecration to democracy, freedom, liberty and law, put him in the forefront of America's great and noble.

Through the "salesmanship" of the late Jacob de Haas, who served as English secretary to Herzl, Brandeis openly espoused the cause of Zionism in 1913. During the world war he headed the World Zionist Provisional Committee and rendered inestimable service in the shaping of the Balfour Declaration. When, in 1916, President Wilson appointed him as the first Jew to the Supreme Court of the United States, his prophetic heart directed him to seek for the spirit of the law rather than to be chained by the letter of the law. His decisions have ever been characterized by learning and the human qualities of life. The law was indeed for him a window through which he could look out at the world. His gifts, spiritual and material, to America and Palestine and to humanity at large, have made of Brandeis one of the greatest of the twentieth century.

"Chaval Al d'avdin" can be truly said of Ussishkin and Brandeis. For in their going they have left empty spaces. They are missed; they will be missed.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

The Nazis, always resourceful, have just worked themselves out of a new dilemma with regard to the Jews. They had decreed that Jews in Germany, Slovakia, Bohemia and Moravia, and Holland should wear a yellow badge with the Shield of David, but it was found that the shortage of textiles interfered. However, it was decided that paper or tin would do nicely and the latest report is that all Jews over the age of fourteen will be provided with the badge. They can't pay more than ten pfennigs for the badges, and if they can't get them at this price they must stay indoors. The Nazi press thinks the whole idea is good, partly, of course, because it creates a diversion. It makes more to-do to decree cloth badges first, knowing that there is a textile shortage, and then changing to other materials, stringing out the whole thing and stressing its importance. The Berlin correspondent of the Zurich Tageszeiger reports that the new act of humiliation has created more sympathy for the Jews than any previous anti-Jewish measure. Conductors in trams and busses, and other citizens, some with Nazi party badges, often behave toward the Jews with a special politeness, showing pity and consideration instead of hatred. The London Times says that German "Aryans" have even risked severe punishment by making a point of shaking hands with Jews. The Jewish attitude is mixed: some wearers of the badge are deeply depressed, some are openly defiant, some wear theirs with pride and dignity, and some have committed suicide under the insult.

Those Jews who wear the distinguished badge as a mark of honor, are emulating their medieval German Jewish ancestors who, looking about on the infamy of the Christian world, were satisfied to be set apart from its spiritual destitution. Those who wear the badge in broken spirit are not tough enough to raise their heads in the face of the implied disesteem. They wear the yellow badge for what it was intended: a Badge of Shame to brand them as moral lepers. In this modern case it is within the six points of the Star of David that the wearer becomes a ghetto unto himself. In the middle ages it was a yellow ring that did the trick known in German history since the eleventh century, at least, and urged anew in 1215 by a professor so that "a German, even if he be deceived by looks, behavior, and speech, can recognize his Hebrew enemy." It was a ring of cruelty, ordered for the Jews by the Lateran Council of 1215, and it made the basis of separateness upon which the historic religious, social and economic hatred of Jews in Germany is grounded.

The yellow ring, marked off by the Church, separated believer from heretic. The Star of David is a device of exclusion and degradation for the people whose "racial traits" bar them from citizenship and equality. It has inherited the evil intention of exerting a deleterious effect upon social relations between Jews and other Germans. It keeps before the eyes of the Germans the outward sign of separation approved by the state for the increasing degradation of the Jews, and is a menacing promise of other things to come. Today there are not so many beards to order shortened, in case the Star of David might go unnoticed, but bells may yet be revived from the past for the skirts of Jewish women, stripes for the headgear, and other ways of making of the Jews a group marked as fair game for inflicting the wounds of derision and violence.

The Nazis are said to dislike the word "ghetto", preferring the terms "living quarters" for the Jews. Perhaps it is because the word ghetto, which is another one for prison, carries with it some idea of permanence, however squalid and miserable an existence it might provide, and is therefore too good. In olden days the compulsory ghetto followed after the yellow badge, making pillage more convenient. These days robbery and expulsion came first, then the Star of David badge, leaving to conjecture now the depths to which it may constitute incitement.

The yellow Star of David, whether it is of cloth, tin, or paper, is both a warning and a symbol. The Jews have gone down, but not alone. The Church which ordered for them the yellow badge in medieval times is now also at the mercy of those who have ordered the yellow badge for Jews today. The Star of David is a symbol for the new fight for freedom, because it signifies that where freedom is denied to one, all are threatened. At first it was only the Jews in Germany whose liberty was to be taken away, because they were Jews and therefore unfit to have any. But they proved to be only a blind for the curtailment of liberty for all. Behind the screen of anti-Semitism a people has been mesmerized and caught with chains. Placed under a spell, they were traduced by men who talked loud and fast about "the Hebrew enemy". Now they are a lesson to the world that perpetuated prejudices are a ruinous habit which must be shed, that even the despised must be saved, that no one minority can be enslaved without endangering all others.

f.f.c.

BERLIN LISTS "NORMAL NEEDS" FOR JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

thing except those goods listed as "normal needs."

The Jewish Kulturbund, which provided theatrical performances, concerts and movies to the Jewish population, has been dissolved and its artists sent to work in munitions factories, on road-building projects and similar chores. Jews already were barred from all cultural institutions available to non-Jews.

Grocers dealing in vegetables and fruits may not inscribe Jews on their customer lists for these two kinds of products. Every German household is required to register with a grocer, meat market or dairy products shop, which alone may supply it with the quantities allowed under Germany's strict rationing system. For some time before, Jews had been barred from purchasing sweets, condensed milk and many other canned goods.

The synagogues in Levetzow and Muenchener Streets, which remained among the few houses of worship permitted to the Jews, were closed recently and all space available inside them filled with straw sacks. It is believed the buildings will be used to house large numbers of Jews.

U. S. HADASSAH TO ASK $475,000 FOR HEALTH PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

been made ready for any new eventuality.

Hadassah serves both Arabs and Jews in Palestine and its staff is cooperating closely with military and civil health authorities who are responsible for sanitation and other services for evacuees. It also has provided funds for opening emergency hospitals in the northern border areas of Palestine and in the city of Tel Aviv.

In addition, said Mrs. Halprin, Hadassah has made emergency grants to the Magen David Adom, the Palestinian equivalent to the Red Cross, and to groups doing anti-malaria and anti-tuberculosis work. A gift of $50,000 last year by Hadassah "to the community of Palestine as a whole" is providing security and relief services for soldiers' families. More than 12,000 Jewish men are now serving with the British Army in North Africa; others now service in Syria, Abyssinia and Greece, Mrs. Halprin said.

Another emergency goal of the 100,000 members of her group is the expansion of its normal activities to meet the needs of Palestine's greatly increased population. Thirty-three playgrounds, which will become safety isles in case of air raids, and a country-wide emergency feeding and school hygiene program are now reaching 100,000 boys and girls, or the majority of children of school age in the country.

"Our forthcoming convention will mark Hadassah's conclusion of thirty years of service for Palestine," said Mrs. Halprin. "We began in 1912 when Hadassah was organized in New York by Henrietta Szold, and we gathered momentum and valuable experience in the World War.

"In that war we learned many a lesson which is standing us in good stead today. When the first American Zionist medical unit, which was supervised by Hadassah, reached Palestine in 1918, despite blockades and submarine warfare, disease and death were rampant throughout the debilitated British, Jewish and Arab populations there.

"Trachoma, a virulent eye disease indigenous to the Near and Middle East, was widespread. As for sanitation and modern preventive medicine, they just didn't exist. The death rate was terrifyingly high. Mortality among mothers and children, especially among the Arabs, was unbelievable.

"The arrival of our first hospital ship, bringing tons of drugs, equipment and trained staffs of doctors, nurses and sanitarians, was like the projection of the twentieth century into a medieval world.

"Hadassah says that must never happen again. Malnutrition, epidemics and all that they portend shall not become fifth columnists in the midst of Palestine's population. Too much is involved in the world-wide battle for freedom and justice, in which Palestine, too, is engaged, to take such risks. Our people, who were among the first and most severely hounded of Hitler's victims, have turned to Palestine because there they have both the right and the opportunity to fight for a just and honorable world. We must do all we can to help them."

Mrs. Halprin has been a member of Hadassah for two decades, and served as its national president from 1932 to 1934. Just before the outbreak of the present war she returned from a five-year stay in the Holy Land with her husband and two children, where she was liaison officer between the national board of Hadassah in this country and the Hadassah Medical Organization which runs its headquarters in Jerusalem.

As chairman of Hadassah's Palestine Committee, Mrs. Halprin helps to map plans for fund-raising in this country and is responsible for "getting action" on the stream of administrative and policy-making correspondence which comes from the Holy Land by steamer, air and cable to Hadassah's national headquarters at 1819 Broadway.

POLISH JEWISH BUND PLAYS THRILLING PART IN UNDERGROUND STRUGGLE OF COUNTRY AGAINST NAZI TYRANNY

(Continued from Page One)

all your dreams are being realized. He is so like you, sociable and ready to share his innermost thoughts with his colleagues. His dearest friend is his cousin Felix (or Polish Socialist Party) whom he sees quite often."

In September, 1940, the leading body of the Bund in Warsaw organized the traditional celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the Bund. Four hundred party members and 175 youth members took part in this illegal meeting, and revolutionary songs were sung.

The Bund publishes periodically an illegal journal in Yiddish, and a paper in Polish. Cities where the movement is particularly active are Lodz, Lublin, and Piotrkow.

Union has been established between the three illegal parties: the Bund, the P.P.S., and the Peasant Party, and they publish a common organ in Polish under the name of Wolnosc (Freedom). An article published in it on May 1 declared: "The new Poland will have to rectify all former wrongs, and introduce freedom of conscience and religion for all citizens. Schools and universities will be opened; there will be no room for fights between nationalities. The terrible suffering of the Jewish people in the German-occupied Poland, the sufferings which we see before our eyes every day, have taught us a lesson. We shall tread the path of truly fraternal relationship with those who suffer now at the hands of our common foe."

A special declaration has been issued by the P.P.S. on the Jewish question. It is being circularised and is a good weapon against Hitler's anti-Jewish propaganda.

Additional details of the patriots' activity in Poland are supplied by Soviet War News, the daily bulletin issued by the Soviet Embassy in London.

Approximately 25 illegal newspapers and periodicals, it says, are being published in Poland at the present time. The majority of them are printed on duplicating machines. A secret paper even appears in the Warsaw ghetto. Jewish workers, it adds, issue periodicals in Yiddish and sometimes in Polish. The Yiddish periodicals are the "Bulletin," published fortnightly, and the "Voice of Youth," monthly. "For Our Freedom and Yours" is published in Polish. In spite of the fact that publishers and distributors of illegal literature are liable to the death penalty, their work constantly extends. Gestapo agents very rarely succeed in discovering illegal organisations and printing presses. Recently a German newspaper reported the trial of members of a Polish illegal organisation which published a newspaper. All were executed.

The printing machines are hidden in the forests and other remote places, and are frequently transferred from one place to another. A woman who was suspected of knowing the location of an illegal press was recently arrested in Warsaw. She was tortured to death but did not reveal the secret.

The police, says Soviet War News, attempt to spread confusion by pseudo-illegal periodicals which they distribute especially among peasants on market-days, arresting those who accept the papers. In Lublin, an agent distributed news from the B.B.C., and then gave the Gestapo the names of the recipients. Over 300 people were arrested and many of them were shot, but their deaths were quickly avenged, for the Gestapo agent was found dead soon after.

There are also several secret anti-Fascist broadcasting stations, and in defiance of the death penalty large sections of the population systematically listen to the broadcasts. The news thus received is passed on through the entire countryside.

The dauntless spirit of the people and of the Polish patriots can be judged by the recent message, posted on buildings from Polish workers to the people of Britain and the Soviet Union. "Polish workers," it read, "send their greetings to the people of the Soviet Union and Britain who are holding aloft the banner of struggle against Hitler's gangs. Polish workers are confident that the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Britain will not cease to struggle until final victory over Fascism is assured."